

SIX-DAY RACE WILL END AT MIDNIGHT

WALTHOUR THRILLS THE CROWD.

His Partner Breaks Down, and the Georgian Compelled to Play a Double Part—Five Teams Still Even.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The five teams which have been tied for the lead in the six-day bike race at Madison Square Garden, will fight it to a thrilling finish today. The race ends at 10:12 tonight, and without exception it has been one of the closest and most remarkable races on record. Of seventeen teams which started only eight will be in at the finish. It is expected that today, and the hours just before the finish especially, will be a continuous succession of sprints. The best conditioned men have the best chance and there may be some surprises in store today.

The final sprint is the subject of talk at the Garden this morning. It is thought that Walthour, who has a fine record as a sprinter, will be trying for the honors at the finish.

Five teams, all of them American, are tied for the lead, and all of them are staying gamely.

The feature of today's contest was a succession of remarkable sprints in which Walthour particularly thrilled the big crowd.

Walthour's partner, McEachern, partially gave away under the strain today, and Walthour had to, time after time, struggle to the track and win back losses made by his partner. He was awakened and hustled into the race four or five times this morning, and, finally, as soon as he could get his breath after a heart-breaking ten minutes' rush, he requested McEachern removed from the track and "fixed up," agreeing to hold the contest down himself in the meanwhile.

One o'clock score.

The 1 o'clock p. m. score was: Walthour and McEachern, 2,400 miles; Maya and Kilson, 2,400; Munro and Newkirk, 2,400; Butler and McLean, 2,400; Babcock and Turville, 2,400; King and Samuelsen, 2,350 miles 7 laps; Hall and McLaren, 2,300; 2; Fredericks and Jack, 2,250; 1; Lawson and Julius, 2,221.

The record for 133 hours is 3,549 miles and 6 laps.

CONCEALING SMALLPOX CASES.

Poles Believed to Be Hiding Victims of Disease.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Further evidence was secured this morning by the officials of the Health Department that some of the Poles in Buffalo are concealing cases of smallpox developed in their families.

It was learned that 193 cases have been reported.

One of the ear-who has not medical attention will die.

Another case was discovered of one week's duration. Where cases are concealed no efforts are made to prevent the spread of the disease and on this account it will be impossible for the authorities to stamp out smallpox in the Polish section of the city for a long time to come.

The total number of cases for November was 52. Thus far this month the total number of new cases reported is 56, showing the disease is spreading with rapidity. Fortunately it is a mild form of the disease which prevails and only a few deaths have occurred thus far.

STEEL TRUST CIVIL SERVICE.

To Be Inaugurated Among Lake Steamer Employees.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The United States Steel Corporation has adopted a civil service reform system for the 2,000 employees on its lake steamers.

Every man employed on ships will be entered on the lists and a careful record of his work will be kept. Promotions will be solely on merit, as indicated in this record. Every boat is to have its place and promotions will be from one to the other with wages to correspond.

The corporation will, at an early date, announce handsome prizes which will go to the captains and chief engineers, making them to that extent stockholders in the company. Later, it is expected, a list of those who are to receive extra money for faithful service will be widely extended.

This civil service system has been a pet project with General Manager A. B. Wolvin, who rose to his position from the deck of a lake steamer. He has vigorously resisted the claims of the union, and all men were equal and should receive equal pay.

It is hinted that the plan of the steel corporation for its boat employees will be extended to all other employees especially the profit-sharing feature.

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pression is Crownfield and the infamous Maclay. That Admiral George Dewey was big enough for the subject was implicitly believed by the American people. And he has nobly justified their confidence.

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Senator McComas Displeased With the Enquiry Verdict.

Senator McComas of Maryland is greatly disappointed in the Schley verdict, and disposed not to let the matter rest without an effort being made to exonerate the admiral. He has not, however, decided as to the measures that should be adopted to secure that result.

"I cannot tell," he said today, "what action should be taken until I have learned the wishes of the people."

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"The verdict is unjust and unwarranted and it will be reversed by the American people."

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"Will the findings of the Court of Enquiry have any effect upon the wording of the passages in your book regarding Admiral Schley's conduct of the campaign?"

"The wording of that portion of the book has been changed," he replied. "The facts must stand. The wording was changed a few months ago. The book will now be issued in a few days. In it will appear the report of the court. I want to be fair. Nothing will be suppressed."

In answer to questions, Mr. Maclay continued as follows:

"All the statements I have made have been substantiated by the testimony presented to the court."

"I knew what the verdict of the court would be two months ago, for, in view of the testimony, no other decision could have been rendered. I have not had an opportunity to read the whole opinion of the court. I glanced at the headings, which was sufficient. I will receive a complete report of the court findings this evening from Washington."

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"Why don't you lodge your protest in Congress?" Colonel Livingston was asked.

"I'll have to refer you to Mr. Henderson, Mr. Payne and Mr. Dalzell, of the Committee on Rules," he replied. "If I do not bring it before Congress they can probably tell why."

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CONGRESS TO THE RESCUE.

(Continued from First Page)

ron at night off Santiago: For—Dewey, Benham, and Ramsay.

9—The Brooklyn's loop during the battle of Santiago: For—Dewey; against—Benham, Ramsay.

10—The Schley-Hodgson colloquy: For—none; against Dewey, Benham, and Ramsay.

Admirals Benham and Ramsay find against Schley on nine counts; for him on one count. Admiral Dewey finds against him on five counts; for him on five counts.

Scope of the Enquiry.

In addition to the specifications of the precept Admirals Benham and Ramsay bring in the trip from Key West to Cienfuegos on which they find against Schley. Admiral Dewey adds to the precept the question of command in the battle of July 3, and makes it the basis of a glowing tribute to Schley.

Admiral Schley refuses absolutely to express his opinion of the verdict and says that he will not at any time in the future discuss it for publication.

Admiral Dewey politely but firmly declined this morning to discuss or even comment on the verdict. The admiral was preparing to leave his home, 1747 Rhode Island Avenue, when a Times reporter called. In response to the ring of the bell the butler appeared. Anticipating the object of the reporter's visit, the butler said:

"I am directed by the Admiral to inform all newspaper men that he must decline to see them even for only a minute. I cannot take any cards to him. He is now getting ready to leave the house."

The butler was courteous, but no amount of persuasion could induce him to take a card to the victor of Manila Bay.

Friends of Admiral Dewey say he cannot add anything to his supplemental report, and that under the naval regulations he is eschewed from commenting on the findings as expressed in the report signed by his colleagues.

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AN UP-TO-DATE LICENSE LAW.

(Continued from First Page)

city, but elsewhere, and was unable to find fault against her reputation, as a woman, mother, and wife. The fact that her husband sinned so loyally by her ought to satisfy the public of her innocence. If she had not been she could not have stood the trying ordeal through which she passed. There was nothing to sustain her but the consciousness of her innocence."

Would Not Discuss Verdict.

Assistant District Attorney Taggart, who aided District Attorney Gould in the conduct of the Government's case, today said:

"I think it would be improper for me to discuss the Bonine verdict."

The District Attorney held the same view of the matter.

Deputy Marshal James Springman, who has had charge of Mrs. Bonine, daily since her trial began, stated this morning that she was the most remarkable prisoner, man or woman, with whom he has ever come in contact.

Never Lost Her Courage.

"At no time did she ever lose her nerve," he said, and last night while waiting for five hours to hear the verdict, she did not show the slightest sign of fear, but stoutly contended all the while that she was innocent, and would be acquitted."

Expressions by Other Lawyers.

A. Leftwich Sinclair, assistant counsel for the District Commissioners, said: "The verdict is as I expected. It is based solely upon sentiment, without any consideration of the facts or evidence in the case."

Arthur A. Birney, formerly United States Attorney for the District: "The verdict is all right. I did not expect any other."

Benjamin F. Leighton: "So far as the verdict is concerned it is what might be expected from the testimony. I, however, had an individual opinion on the matter."

Samuel D. Tritt: "I don't see how the jury could have returned any other verdict in the case."

DEPUTIES REST AFTER TRIAL.

Employees of Marshal's Office Glad the Strain is Ended.

The termination of the Bonine trial has relieved the strain which the employees have been laboring under for the past four weeks. This is particularly true of the attaches of the Marshal's office. Assistant Marshal William B. Robinson, who has had special charge of Criminal Court Room No. 1, since the trial commenced on November 19, stated that today he had the first opportunity to rest without any anxiety since the beginning of the case. During the last three days of the trial while the arguments to the jury were in progress he did not have a moment's rest of his mind.

He was, he said, incessantly besieged for tickets of admission or else was compelled to go into the thickest of the crowd to preserve order and secure admittance for those who held tickets and were entitled to enter the court room.

Deputy Marshals Roberts and Cusick who were stationed at the east door of Criminal Court room No. 1, and Deputies Smith and Turner at the west door, also had to make a constant vigil. They were assembled daily at these entrances and often by main force endeavored to gain admittance. Every possible means of persuasion was used on the deputies, but they adhered strictly to their orders and refused to allow anyone to pass into the court room except those who were entitled to do so.

In a great majority of instances the doorkeepers experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping back women who applied for tickets. The women, the deputies said, were much more persistent than the men. Once a woman eluded her way through the dense throng and got within reaching distance of the doorway, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be removed from her position, so as to allow those who were entitled to enter an opportunity to do so.

The deputies had a brief rest this morning and gathered to tell of their experience at the doorways during the trial.

Edward A. Evans Appointed.

Major Sylvester, Chief of the Washington Police force, announced this afternoon that Edward A. Evans, who for years has been in charge of the Criminal Identification Bureau in Chicago, had been appointed acting superintendent of the new Sub-National Bureau of Identification in this city.

Senator Sewell Wenker.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14.—Senator Sewell is not so well this morning. In fact, he is reported weaker.

Alleges Husband Deserted Her.

Elizabeth S. Carpenter today filed suit for divorce against Benjamin W. Carpenter, on the ground of desertion. They were married in this city in February, 1890.

A Pharmaceutical Plan Pudding.

An English Gentleman, a few years since, having attempted in vain to procure from half the taverns in Paris a real English pudding, according to his receipt, and having undertaken to procure one to gratify the curiosity of his French friends, betwought himself of the following expedient: A Parisian Cooks would prepare the pudding, adding, or diminishing, on his rule, he determined to apply to an Apothecary, who should make everything with scrupulous precision. He therefore converted his receipts into Medical Latin, and his quantities into French, and signed his prescription with the name of the celebrated John Hunter. The honest Frenchman duly executed his order, which perplexed his professional associates not a little. Whether it was for a wound or a disease, he could not tell, and was extremely puzzled whether to bottle it or spread it upon leather. A brother of the poet, coming into his shop, was appealed to, who, having no small share of the confidence and vivacity of his Countrymen, pronounced decidedly that it was not a Cataplasm, but a Remede, which he had frequently administered in cases of Lockjaw. The Pudding was therefore bottled, and the Apothecary, who had been enjoined punctuality, made his arrangements accordingly, and was himself the bearer of it, in order to be of use to his patient.—London Times.

"The Light That Failed."

A wealthy Riverina squatter, now departed, as he used to phrase it, "to the Great Muster," was noted almost as much for his wit as for his parsimony. He also stuttered very badly, and helped along his halting utterances with a frequent ejaculation of "D'y see? D'y see?" His niggardly traits gained him wide-spread local unpopularity, and the bitter enemy sundowners, who were always rigorously refused rations at his stations. Smarting under this unusual inhospitality, some disappointed sundowners on one occasion set fire to one of the squatter's wool sheds, and then wrote upon a gate: "We've dam well burnt down your wool shed, D'y see? D'y see?" Of course, it caught the big man's eye when next he passed through. For a moment he contemplated the announcement, and then with a sudden grin took the stump of a blue pencil from his pocket and scribbled underneath: "It was dam well insured. D'y see? D'y see?"—Household Words.

Call for Bank Statements.